

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

VOLUME XV.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

NUMBER 9

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation—Aug. 10, 1881:
The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the Revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
Mathew Long, Richard O'Brien and all unknown interested parties.
[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1876 to 1879, inclusive, on the following real estate situated in Iron county, Missouri, belonging to said defendants, to wit:
Lot 3 and the west half of lot 4 of the northeast quarter and lot 3 of the northwest quarter of section 1, township 34, range 1 west, 3 east. (An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$38.70 is filed with said petition as provided by law.) And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.
It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.
A true copy:
Attest, with seal, this 10th day of August, 1881.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk.
sept17 Iron county circuit court.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation—Aug. 10, 1881:
The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the Revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
Lucius Kingsbury, Pilot Knob Iron Co. and all unknown interested parties.
[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1877, 1878 & 1879, on the following real estate situated in Iron county, Missouri, belonging to said defendants, to wit:
The north half of the east half of lot 3 of the northeast quarter of section 4, and west half of section 24, township 31, range 3 east. (An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$9.30, is filed with said petition as provided by law.) And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.
It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.
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Attest, with seal, this 10th day of August, 1881.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk.
sept17 Iron county circuit court.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation—Aug. 25, 1881:
The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the Revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
P. W. Stacy and all unknown interested parties.
[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1876 and 1877, on the following real estate situated in Iron county, Mo., belonging to said defendants, to wit:
The west half of lot 1 of the northwest quarter and lot 3 of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 31, range 3 east. (An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$5.18, is filed with said petition as provided by law.) And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.
It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.
A true copy:
Attest, with seal, this 25th day of August, 1881.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk.
sept17 Iron county circuit court.

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S. S. VAUGHN, PROPRIETOR.

Ironton Tonsorial Saloon,

One Door South of Garner's.

Hair-Cutting and Shaving Done in City Style.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation—Aug. 10, 1881:
The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the Revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
Jas. W. Anderson, Jas. W. Alexander, Levenia Alexander and all unknown interested parties.
[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1877, 1878 & 1879, on the following real estate situated in Iron county, Mo., belonging to said defendants, to wit:
(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$7.11, is filed with said petition as provided by law.) And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.
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Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation—Aug. 25, 1881:
The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the Revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
M. Toohy, Susan K. Meyers, J.T. Whitman & Co. and all unknown interested parties.
[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1876 and 1877, on the following real estate situated in Iron county, Mo., belonging to said defendants, to wit:
The north half of lot 1 of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 31, range 4 east. (An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$9.33, is filed with said petition as provided by law.) And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.
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JOS. HUFF, Clerk.
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Our National Finances.

BY THOMAS CALAHAN.

Before entering upon the question of finance, it will not be out of place to describe the Treasury Department of the United States Government. The head or chief is known as the Secretary of the Treasury. He is a member of the Cabinet of the President, and is appointed by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The business of the Department is to manage the moneyed concerns of the Government—that is, to receive and disburse the public revenues—and to propose and digest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenue and the support of the public credit, and to make reports through the President to Congress upon all matters referred to him. These duties, many of which are exceedingly complicated, may be properly performed in due time, they are divided among a number of subordinate officers, each one of whom again subdivides his work among a long array of clerks. The First Auditor receives and examines the accounts in relation to the revenue and civil list, certifies balances and transfers them with the necessary vouchers to the First Comptroller. The Second Auditor receives and settles accounts in relation to the pay, subsistence, forage, clothing, hospitals, armories, arsenals, ordnance, recruiting service, and contingencies of the army, and makes accounts relative to the disbursements of the Indian services. The Third Auditor examines and settles the accounts relative to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, the Military Academy, fortifications, and roads. The Fourth Auditor examines the accounts of the Navy Department and certifies them with vouchers to the Second Comptroller. The Fifth Auditor has charge of the revision and settlement of accounts in relation to the State Department, the General Post Office, and the Indian Department.

The First Comptroller examines and certifies the accounts and balances of the First and Fifth Auditors. The Second Comptroller examines and certifies the accounts of the Second, Third and Fourth Auditors, and keeps a record of requisitions. The Treasurer receives and keeps the public moneys, and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and must be uniform all over the nation. But the most difficult problems of our finance arise in connection with the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and so create a national debt. The point on which the whole power turns is the clause, "on the credit of the United States."

Wharton, in his Law Dictionary, defines "credit" to be "a transfer of goods on trust, in confidence of future payment. The seller believes in the solvency and ability of the buyer, and delivers his goods to him in confidence of it, or he delivers them on the reputation of his customer."

Borrowing money on the credit of the United States involves an unavoidable obligation to pay, under a penalty, a part of which is the loss of character for integrity. A Government Treasury note represents a loan without interest, a loan on interest, the obligation on the Government to redeem being in both cases the same. The existence of a Treasury note or other evidence of a loan to the Government which repudiates the idea of redemption, cannot be on the credit of the United States. It is something unknown to the Constitution, and the Supreme Court would at once sit down on a law creating any such Government paper.

For before such currency could be authorized, it must appear either that it would pay the United States debt or provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. But suppose this irredeemable and utterly irresponsible paper is issued by the Government by the wagon load, how are people to get hold of it? Obviously it represents a loan to the Government, which must have something to show as the loan is received. The total value of property in our country is estimated at \$70,000,000,000. Now, to humor the inflationists to the top of their bent, let the Government issue \$70,000,000,000 of this paper, and put it on the market as loan, and let the people turn over to the Government all their property on this loan, what would be the result? Obviously the Government would own everything of value in the nation, and people would have "Greenbacks." And further, if this money is not to be redeemed with gold or silver or anything else, the Government is not bound to receive it for anything. A Government official could, with good reason, refuse the offer of a million dollars for an ass, on the ground that the would-be purchaser was himself a more consummate ass than any animal the official had to sell. But to track this matter seriously concerns too much dignity on it. If the Greenbacks want to wriggle, let them wriggle.

In a future article we will examine our finances as the late war left it. The oldest inhabitant of the West India Islands claims that his age is 183 years. Gen. Howard should go out West again, and strike the savages in the rear. These Apaches are getting entirely too lively. There is a woman in Flipper's case, and she is in the Sheriff's custody, which makes it bad for the woman. It isn't entirely pleasant for Flipper. A genuine female regulator and Iron tonic is in demand by nearly every woman, and that which stands pre-eminent is Dr. Dromgoole's ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

ways every cent of revenue that goes into the Treasury is paid by the people. The next consideration is how to get the money out of the Treasury. The Constitution, Section 9, says: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

And in regard to the support of the army, it is provided in Section 8 that no appropriation for raising and supporting armies shall be for a longer period than two years. Thus both the raising of the revenue and its expenditure are as carefully as possible guarded by law. The principal point, not sufficiently guarded is in regard to fraudulent contracts. Laws are made on this point, but their execution is difficult.

It remains to consider the power to raise revenue by a loan. Sec. 8 says: "Congress shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States." This is a remedy for an extreme case. When the best interests and welfare of the Government cannot be sufficiently secured or provided for by the current revenue, then Congress can pledge the future resources of the Government for the payment of money within a specified time. The case of a war is the only justification that ought to be recognized for such a measure, for the result is a national debt.

It now remains to consider the limitations on the right to tax. The Constitution, Sec. 2, says: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to the respective numbers of the people; and, in Sec. 9, "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken."

In Sec. 8 there are two very important limitations. First, all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; and second, the only recognized object in laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, and borrowing money on the credit of the United States, is specified to be to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare. For anything outside of three objects no revenue can either be raised or expended; but for the attainment of any one or all of these objects, taxation is unlimited, except that it must be in proportion to the population, and must be uniform all over the nation.

There are two new public buildings going up in Ironton now, an Academy of Music and a Public School House, both large, and each will be an ornament to the town, architecturally, as well as a benefit to society. Nearly all the leading religious denominations have churches edified here; most of them, however, very modest in their appearance. Society is very good here; but there is a alarming scarcity of marriageable young men. Judging from the appearances at a social occasion, the time is fast approaching here when "seven women shall lay hold of one man." As there are a large number of visitors from St. Louis in the Valley, and they, as well as the citizens, are disposed to make the most of the beautiful drives, riding and driving are very popular, especially in the hours after the mountains begin to cast their huge shadows over the valleys, and the majority of people get a fair share of the enjoyment of life.

There is one peculiarity about Ironton. Pilot Knob and Arcadia which puzzles the stranger. They constitute really a single settlement, separated into different towns by branches of the creek that drains the Valley. Ironton proper is a mile long, and a lady on a shopping tour, to see all the new goods takes an amount of exercise quite beneficial to her general health. Pilot Knob is strictly a miner's town, Ironton a place for general business and the county seat, while Arcadia is a summer resort, in a small way.

One thing can be said of Ironton: it is a quiet town. Although there are four saloons, drunkenness is rare and street brawls are unknown. Moreover, it is healthy, as may be attested by the American House, kept by Mrs. Schultz and her charming little daughter, Miss Nettie, a pleasant place at which to stop. The house is as neat as a pin, the table that could be desired, and for a resting place I think that it cannot be surpassed. Quiet reigns supreme at the American, save when the merry laugh of pretty Miss Nettie rings through the halls, or the sonorous bell peals forth its summons to appear at table.

Here, ensconced in most comfortable quarters, I found my old friend, George H. Crumb, late of the Dexter Enterprise-Messenger, but now filling most acceptably the important position of Receiver of Monies. All who know George Crumb know him to be amply qualified and that a better appointment to the position could not have been made. The Courier stands indebted to him for numerous favors.

The Ironton REGISTER, the only paper in the county, is ably conducted by Eli D. Ake, a genial and intellectual gentleman, public spirited, and very useful to the community. In addition to his journalistic duties, Mr. Ake is leader of the brass band, and is busy in the organization of an orchestra which is to become famous at no distant day. The REGISTER office has been open to the Courier man during his stay here, and every courtesy shown him by the proprietor.

Rev. C. O. Jones and family, of Charleston, are in Ironton enjoying the pure air and taking needed recreation. Prof. Jones is suffering from a severe cold attended with a troublesome cough which he fears will compel him to forego the pleasure of preaching in his old church on Fort Hill next Sabbath, as he had intended. Prof. Jones informs me that he will leave for home next Friday, and that his family will remain until about October 1st.

Judge Emerson's place, decidedly the finest in this part of the State, is situated just on the outskirts of Ironton, and is well worth a visit. The building is a magnificent one, and the grounds in perfect keeping with the mansion. In company with Mr. George H. Crumb and his estimable lady, I visited the Emerson place one evening this week, and by invitation of the Judge took a drink from his celebrated Iron spring under the "Grant Oak"—so called on account of its being the tree under whose branches "the silent man" received his first commission as General—and also enjoyed a half hour's sail upon Sylvan Lake, an artificial lake on the premises, fed from the spring. The lake is well stocked with fish of various kinds, and beautiful water lilies adorn its surface.

News from Iron Mountain. IRON MOUNTAIN, Mo., Sept. 16, 1881. Ed. Register—Thinking perhaps the continued dry weather has dried up and blown away your old correspondent from this place, and considering the fact that "the boys" are now editing the REGISTER, I make bold to send you a few items from our little burg. Mr. W. E. Henderson has just returned from the sea-shore, where he has been on a pleasure trip. He is looking very much recuperated, and reports having enjoyed a very pleasant time. Prof. Vance and Davis, our efficient teachers of the Public School, have returned from their summer vacation and resumed charge of their numerous flock. The retaining of these gentlemen as teachers has met with unqualified approval at the hands of the patrons of our school. Business in the shipment of iron, and other lines of which the Iron Mountain Company is engaged in, is booming; and our miners and other employees of "The Co." look happy and contented. The Iron Mountain House, under the management of Col. B. B. White, is prospering finely; and we have had more than our usual number of summer visitors. Col. White is a very clever and affable gentleman, and has made a host of friends since his advent among us. Col. Sturges and family, of Waco, Texas, have been spending several weeks at the hotel, and are very pleasant and agreeable people. Capt. A. J. Sypher, Master Machinist for Iron Mountain Company, met with quite a serious accident a few days since. While repairing some machinery a valve was blown out, and he was badly scalded. We are pleased to see that he is rapidly convalescing, and will doubtless resume his duties in a short time. Drs. Liggett and Pilley, of this place, are now having quite an extensive medical practice. Both are very pleasant gentlemen. Allow me to say I am very much pleased with your comments on "Farmer's" article in your last issue. You have struck the keynote this time. This idea of arraying Labor against Capital in this or any other country is all wrong. The interests of both are so closely connected that some erratic minds fail to comprehend the exact connection. I have great respect for "Farmer" as a gentleman, having known him from early boyhood—but think he has some very erroneous ideas. Now I must tell you about our famous Iron springs—two of which are situated inside of our town limits. They are very popular resorts these fine moonlight evenings, with all classes of our people; and if the mental strain becomes too great on "the boys" in publishing the REGISTER, just let them come up and imbibe a few glasses of our iron water, and I think they will be able to stand the pressure. Speaking of moonlight nights reminds me of some observations I have made lately; I think there will be several pairs of gatekeepers which will be in need of repairs soon in this vicinity. We notice Mr. J. A. Rayburn and Col. Frank Cooley in our little burg quite frequently, and imagine both are doing quite an extensive business at this point. Complimenting "the boys" on the contents of this week's REGISTER, I am Yours truly, Bent.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, has become wealthy since he left the United States Senate. His good fortune came when the sale of coal lands in Alabama, for which he and his two brothers and Governor Colquhoun received \$7,000,000, together with \$1,000,000 in stock of the Richmond and Danville Extension Company. THE SOUTH AHEAD.—Notwithstanding the vast numbers and quantities of proprietary medicines, that have for years flooded the whole country, the honor for a special remedy has been fairly won by a Southern gentleman, whose remedy to-day stands without a parallel on the American continent. He has achieved a decided victory over nearly all chronic female complaints, which have heretofore proven so difficult to cure. Cases of ten years standing are often cured in a short time, including married and single ladies. We allude to Dr. J. P. Dromgoole and his pet remedy, ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS, now meeting with such wonderful success. GRATE BARK—Suitable for wood or sawmill, for sale at the Foundry, near the Ironton depot.

Ironton.

[Editorial Correspondence of Charleston Courier.]

IRONTON, Mo., Aug. 27.

Nearly all the Ironton girls chew wax. This fact has been privately communicated to me by a most reliable person, who knows, and I state it as a fact.

Ironton is a quaint, old looking town with very nice surroundings. Most of the houses are old in style, with low roofs; many have a dilapidated appearance and nearly all show a need of paint. One would think on first sight that the town is going down; but the contrary is the fact. When Pilot Knob was the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, Ironton was one of the leading business points of Southern Missouri and even aspired to a jobbing trade with small merchants further south. Business of all kinds flourished and the people waxed fat and "sassy" and furnished Congressmen and Judges for the other districts below and arrogated to their town the name of the "Athens of Southeast Missouri." It reminds one a little of Athens now, but "comparisons are odious." Although the town don't supply the country with Congressmen and Judges any more and no longer claims a monopoly of intellect in the district, and although many of its well deserving citizens had a hard time pulling through after the railroad was built South and cut off most of their trade, it is showing many signs of reviving prosperity and energy, and bids fair at no distant time to become at least as desirable as a home or point of business as ever. The country around, to use a school girl's phrase, is "just lovely." Grand hills with castellated summits, interspersed with beautiful valleys well supplied with running streams, and pure air and good water combine to make it very attractive; and many come here to pass the hot summer months, and are well satisfied, the greatest difficulty being a lack of sufficient hotel and boarding accommodations.

The roads of the vicinity show what a reasonable enforcement of the existing road laws can accomplish. Some years ago one of the County Judges, disgusted at the complaints of road overseers, told them the fault was in them, and remarked that he could apply the road tax without any additional appropriation and make good highways wherever needed. When his term expired as Judge, the Court took him at his word, and appointed him overseer of a large district, and he began his work. As a result there are probably no better roads in the State than in this region. Most of them are graded and graveled, all are free from obstruction and always in good order for travel of any kind. Everybody who travels in this region and knows to whose energy the work is due, blesses Judge Russell. "The pity there is not more of his kind in Southeast Missouri."

There are two new public buildings going up in Ironton now, an Academy of Music and a Public School House, both large, and each will be an ornament to the town, architecturally, as well as a benefit to society. Nearly all the leading religious denominations have churches edified here; most of them, however, very modest in their appearance. Society is very good here; but there is a alarming scarcity of marriageable young men. Judging from the appearances at a social occasion, the time is fast approaching here when "seven women shall lay hold of one man." As there are a large number of visitors from St. Louis in the Valley, and they, as well as the citizens, are disposed to make the most of the beautiful drives, riding and driving are very popular, especially in the hours after the mountains begin to cast their huge shadows over the valleys, and the majority of people get a fair share of the enjoyment of life.

There is one peculiarity about Ironton. Pilot Knob and Arcadia which puzzles the stranger. They constitute really a single settlement, separated into different towns by branches of the creek that drains the Valley. Ironton proper is a mile long, and a lady on a shopping tour, to see all the new goods takes an amount of exercise quite beneficial to her general health. Pilot Knob is strictly a miner's town, Ironton a place for general business and the county seat, while Arcadia is a summer resort, in a small way.

One thing can be said of Ironton: it is a quiet town. Although there are four saloons, drunkenness is rare and street brawls are unknown. Moreover, it is healthy, as may be attested by the American House, kept by Mrs. Schultz and her charming little daughter, Miss Nettie, a pleasant place at which to stop. The house is as neat as a pin, the table that could be desired, and for a resting place I think that it cannot be surpassed. Quiet reigns supreme at the American, save when the merry laugh of pretty Miss Nettie rings through the halls, or the sonorous bell peals forth its summons to appear at table.

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The Ironton REGISTER, the only paper in the county, is ably conducted by Eli D. Ake, a genial and intellectual gentleman, public spirited, and very useful to the community. In addition to his journalistic duties, Mr. Ake is leader of the brass band, and is busy in the organization of an orchestra which is to become famous at no distant day. The REGISTER office has been open to the Courier man during his stay here, and every courtesy shown him by the proprietor.

Rev. C. O. Jones and family, of Charleston, are in Ironton enjoying the pure air and taking needed recreation. Prof. Jones is suffering from a severe cold attended with a troublesome cough which he fears will compel him to forego the pleasure of preaching in his old church on Fort Hill next Sabbath, as he had intended. Prof. Jones informs me that he will leave for home next Friday, and that his family will remain until about October 1st.

Judge Emerson's place, decidedly the finest in this part of the State, is situated just on the outskirts of Ironton, and is well worth a visit. The building is a magnificent one, and the grounds in perfect keeping with the mansion. In company with Mr. George H. Crumb and his estimable lady, I visited the Emerson place one evening this week, and by invitation of the Judge took a drink from his celebrated Iron spring under the "Grant Oak"—so called on account of its being the tree under whose branches "the silent man" received his first commission as General—and also enjoyed a half hour's sail upon Sylvan Lake, an artificial lake on the premises, fed from the spring. The lake is well stocked with fish of various kinds, and beautiful water lilies adorn its surface.

News from Iron Mountain. IRON MOUNTAIN, Mo., Sept. 16, 1881. Ed. Register—Thinking perhaps the continued dry weather has dried up and blown away your old correspondent from this place, and considering the fact that "the boys" are now editing the REGISTER, I make bold to send you a few items from our little burg. Mr. W. E. Henderson has just returned from the sea-shore, where he has been on a pleasure trip. He is looking very much recuperated, and reports having enjoyed a very pleasant time. Prof. Vance and Davis, our efficient teachers of the Public School, have returned from their summer vacation and resumed charge of their numerous flock. The retaining of these gentlemen as teachers has met with unqualified approval at the hands of the patrons of our school. Business in the shipment of iron, and other lines of which the Iron Mountain Company is engaged in, is booming; and our miners and other employees of "The Co." look happy and contented. The Iron Mountain House, under the management of Col. B. B. White, is prospering finely; and we have had more than our usual number of summer visitors. Col. White is a very clever and affable gentleman, and has made a host of friends since his advent among us. Col. Sturges and family, of Waco, Texas, have been spending several weeks at the hotel, and are very pleasant and agreeable people. Capt. A. J. Sypher, Master Machinist for Iron Mountain Company, met with quite a serious accident a few days since. While repairing some machinery a valve was blown out, and he was badly scalded. We are pleased to see that he is rapidly convalescing, and will doubtless resume his duties in a short time. Drs. Liggett and Pilley, of this place, are now having quite an extensive medical practice. Both are very pleasant gentlemen. Allow me to say I am very much pleased with your comments on "Farmer's" article in your last issue. You have struck the keynote this time. This idea of arraying Labor against Capital in this or any other country is all wrong. The interests of both are so closely connected that some erratic minds fail to comprehend the exact connection. I have great respect for "Farmer" as a gentleman, having known him from early boyhood—but think he has some very erroneous ideas. Now I must tell you about our famous Iron springs—two of which are situated inside of our town limits. They are very popular resorts these fine moonlight evenings, with all classes of our people; and if the mental strain becomes too great on "the boys" in publishing the REGISTER, just let them come up and imbibe a few glasses of our iron water, and I think they will be able to stand the pressure. Speaking of moonlight nights reminds me of some observations I have made lately; I think there will be several pairs of gatekeepers which will be in need of repairs soon in this vicinity. We notice Mr. J. A. Rayburn and Col. Frank Cooley in our little burg quite frequently, and imagine both are doing quite an extensive business at this point. Complimenting "the boys" on the contents of this week's REGISTER, I am Yours truly, Bent.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, has become wealthy since he left the United States Senate. His good fortune came when the sale of coal lands in Alabama, for which he and his two brothers and Governor Colquhoun received \$7,000,000, together with \$1,000,000 in stock of the Richmond and Danville Extension Company. THE SOUTH AHEAD.—Notwithstanding the vast numbers and quantities of proprietary medicines, that have for years flooded the whole country, the honor for a special remedy has been fairly won by a Southern gentleman, whose remedy to-day stands without a parallel on the American continent. He has achieved a decided victory over nearly all chronic female complaints, which have heretofore proven so difficult to cure. Cases of ten years standing are often cured in a short time, including married and single ladies. We allude to Dr. J. P. Dromgoole and his pet remedy, ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS, now meeting with such wonderful success. GRATE BARK—Suitable for wood or sawmill, for sale at the Foundry, near the Ironton depot.